

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
75 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. LV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1855.

NO. 8

GRAND FLORAL CONCERT!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THE "SINGING BIRDS," assisted by the "Piano-Harmonium," will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on New Year's Night, at the Court-house, on which occasion will be presented a Musical Festival, in three acts, entitled "Flora's Feast of Flowers," or the Crowning of the Queen of the Fairies, Representations of the Fairy Land, with Forests, Naiads, Fairies, Zephyrs, &c., participated in by upwards of 50 children. After the Festival, a pleasing variety of Songs, Glee, Choruses, &c., &c.

Particulars in small bills.

Admission 25 cents—Children half price.

Dec. 15.

A. J. POTTERFIELD, Conductor.

Dec. 15.

THIRD SALE OF BURIAL LOTS

at

Cor. Green University.

FOR the accommodation of citizens of town and country, who are not supplied, there will be another Public Sale of BURIAL LOTS, on Monday, New Year's Day, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Cemetery grounds.

Already nearly 200 Lots have been sold—

the enterprise is, therefore, entirely successful.

This will be the last sale of Lots during the present winter.

D. MCNAUGHY, Pres't.

H. J. STABLE, Sec'y.

Dec. 4.

Agricultural Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At the last meeting of the "Adams County Agricultural Society," it was

Resolved, that subjects connected with Agriculture be discussed at the meetings of the Society, and that the first topic for inquiry be,

"The Application of Lime to Land." A special

meeting was accordingly ordered, to take place at the Court-house, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1855, (being the 1st day of the month), at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time the above subject will be taken up; and it is expected that there will be general participation, particularly by those who have used lime in Agricultural processes, and whose observation and experience have furnished them with facts more or less valuable. The meeting will doubtless be an interesting and instructive one, and all are invited to it.

JOHN MCININLEY, Pres't.

H. J. STABLE, Sec'y.

Dec. 4.

Valuable Store Stand & Farm at Public Sale.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the City of Baltimore, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 24 day of January next,

A very eligible Store Stand,

together with 40 Acres of Land,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, about one mile from the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown and Baltimore, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 5 miles from Littlestown, and only 10 miles from Hanover, the terminus of the Hanover Branch Railroad, the road from Littlestown to Hanover passing through the premises.

The improvements are a two-story weatherboard

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE,

Ware-house, Barn and Stable, and a good well of water near the house. In the last five years 1200 bushels of Rye have been put on the land, which is now sown well up with Clover. There is no soil tract about 7 Acres of good Meadow and 8 Acres of excellent Timber land.

The undersigned has for the last five years been engaged in keeping Store at the above place, and is satisfied in being able to say, that during said time he has done a first-rate cash business; said property is handsomely situated in a healthy neighborhood, and will therefore make one of the first homes in the country. Persons wishing to view said property, will please call on the undersigned residing on the same. Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next.

ALSO:

At same time and place will be sold a lot of

STORE GOODS,

such as ready-made CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with a general variety of farming implements, as follows, viz:

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, two heavy sets of Horse Gear, Cutting Bar, Corn, Chains, Rakes, Tubs, two Stoves and Pipes, with variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

LAWRENCE MEYER.

Dec. 25.

"MILTON MILLS"

at Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, January 27, 1855, this valuable property, situate in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., 6 miles east of Chambersburg, on the Baltimore and Potomac Turnpike. The

MILL-HOUSE is Brick, 45 by 50 feet, and contains four runs of Stones, driven by two 14-horse Overland Water-Wheels, both of which are new.

The Rolling apparatus and Flan Gear are of the latest and best approved plan.

The location is one of the best in the country, being in the midst of a large and productive Wheat growing District, and connected by the Chambersburg and Valley Railroad, and less conveniently the choice of either the Philadelphia or Baltimore markets.

The Mill is capable of grinding 50,000 bushels of Grain annually, and has a large and profitable Custom and Retail Trade.

The other improvements are a good and large convenient to the Mill.

Terms made to suit the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and a plan of the property exhibited by the subscriber.

JOHN HARRY.

Dec. 4.

Almanacs for 1855.

HAGERSTOWN, Baltimore, Proprietors.

Christian, Farmers' and Housekeepers' Almanacs, for sale at

Dec. 18.

KURTZ'S Bookstore.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 18.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday, January 1st, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the very desirable

TOWN RESIDENCE

of Dr. DAVID GILBERT, now occupied by Messrs. J. P. & H. J. Falmesbeck, consisting of a full TOWN LOT, fronting on Baltimore and East Middle streets, and immediately opposite to Falmesbeck's Store, having upon the corner a large two-story

Brick Dwelling-House,

with extensive Brick Back Buildings on Middle-street; also, a two-story FRAME BUILDING, fronting on Baltimore-street, part of which was formerly occupied by J. L. Schick's Store, with a well of water, and other improvements upon the premises. Dr. Gilbert spared no expense in fitting up the house, and enclosing, and improving the grounds, with choice trees, vines, &c. There is a perpetual insurance, in Franklin F. Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, on this property. This presents a rare chance to secure a residence perhaps the most desirable in the Borough.

Also, at the same time, that large

Frame Dwelling-house,

on West High street, west of the Catholic Church, and nearly opposite the

Assessors' Office, with Lot of Ground, and Out-buildings attached, having an alley on the North.

These properties will be sold on accommodating terms, which will be made known on day of sale, and also to persons who may meanwhile inquire, by

D. MCNAUGHY,

Attorney in fact for Dr. D. Gilbert.

Dec. 18.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY

at Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, for himself, and as Trustee for the other Heirs of DEAN C. McKINSTRY, late of Carroll county, deceased, offers at Private Sale the

DOUBLE PIPE CREEK MILLS,

formerly belonging to the late GEORGE H. WATSON, lying in Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md., situate on the Public Road from Washington to Taneytown, 10 miles from Frederick City, the same distance from Westminster, the County Seat of Carroll County, containing about

28 Acres of Land.

The improvements are a large and substantial

STONE MILL HOUSE,

Fifty by Seventy Feet, running Three Pair of Burrs, on pair of which cannot be surpassed in the State for Merchant Work, and also One Pair of Choppers. The gearing is complete, having recently had a thorough repairing of new Forleys's Water Wheels, &c., and an entire NEW SUBSTANTIAL DAM, built at a heavy expense. The Water Power is abundant from having the waters of both Big and Little Pipe Creeks, which form a junction in the Dam. In short, it is considered the best Water Power in said Counties.

There is also a BRICK DWELLING, convenient to the Mill.

Stone Paving & Carding Mill,

S. H. WELFEL,

Acceptable of doing a fine business, and a

STONE TENANT HOUSE.

The Flour Mills competent to grind Sixty Barrels per day, and can always command a fine run of custom Work.

This valuable property offers many inducements. The location is healthy and desirable, having the advantages of good society, which, for morality, industry, intelligence and enterprise, cannot be surpassed.

Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Mill property, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as it will recommend itself. Any information can be had by calling on JONAS WATSON, who has charge of the property, or on the Subscriber, living at McKINSTRY'S Mill, Same's Creek, Carroll County.

Terms are accommodating.

N. B. This property should not be sold before the first day of JANUARY NEXT. It will then be for sale.

SAM'L. MCINSTRY,

Trustee.

Dec. 23, 1854.

ORDINANCE

To prevent Horses from running at large.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordered by authority of the same, that any person or persons permitting any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Colt, Mule, Jackass, or other beast of burdon, to run at large in any street, alley, or public highway in said Borough, shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough a sum not less than two dollars, nor more than five dollars, for every such offence, to be collected as follows:

ROBERT G. HARPER, Mayor.

Attest: R. G. HARPER, Mayor.

Dec. 18.

New Ready.

KELLER KURTZ'S Holiday Stock, &c., &c.,

is now open at a splendid assortment of

Books, Stationery, &c., &c., and is now

ready for examination. Also, CHILDREN'S

BOOKS, in endless variety.

KURTZ'S is a perfect stock of all the

little books, where there can purchase

from the cheapest to the most expensive

of the most

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Choice Poetry.

THE PAST.

The Past is past! with many a hapless sorrow!

Its scenes and its sad work have wither'd o'er.

The flowers that bloom'd along the path we trod.

The Past is past! In vision, oh, how fading!

While the scene and the scene are fading.

On the life after the life that's fading.

Fill many an old heart with fond remembrance.

The Past is past! In vision, oh, how fading!

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web of romance weaving around the myste-

rious apple girl which became more and

more interesting, and every day my resolu-

tion to unravel it became stronger. There

was such modesty in the girl's bearing at

the apple-stand! she seemed so much afraid

of scandal, should any one converse with

her longer than was necessary to make pur-

chase, that there was no way left for me

to solve the mystery of her life but by visit-

ing the cottage. Again I went without an

invitation, and boldly made known the

curiosity which led me to force myself upon

their acquaintance.

The daughter laughed heartily, and said

gaily—

"We have been as much at fault to un-

derstand your curiosity as you have to

reconcile our circumstances with my employ-

ment."

"Then we should be mutual confidants,"

I observed, "I have been very frank with

you and I hope you will reciprocate."

"But our relations are not similar," she

replied archly. "We are not responsible

for your curiosity, you are for ours."

"How so?" I cried.

"It was forced upon us."

"Indeed, and was not mine forced upon

me, in such a manner too, as left me no

choice but to seek out the mystery?" A

truce to this bandying of words; you will

not take advantage of my frankness for any

other purpose than to reward it with full

explanations."

She looked at me a moment, as if ques-

tioning my apparent honesty

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

GEORGE PROVERBS are also invited to call.

with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. PETER SHIPLEY.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 1863.

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as an

other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves
are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced
price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

where the subscriber, feeling determined to
suit all persons, has also the Parlor, Sexton's
Baltimore Air-tight, Peaskill, and Cabinet
Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten-plate Parlor
Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,
which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale; and in view of the fact that the Mouthboard of these Ploughs is un-

fourth heavier than that of other Ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained here.

WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others.
Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Woodcock

BLACKSMITHING as usual.
T. WARREN.
Dec. 15.

TAILORING.
J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has commenced business as a

that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of no substantial make. Thankful for past favor

be solicit a continuance of public patronage.
The New York Spring and Summer
FASHIONS are received. Call and see the
May 8.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FANE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for 1

trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINTY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, shall be held at all legal times, then, offenders

the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Cons-

bles within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper person with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do the things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they to

prosecute against the prisoners that are then shall be in the Jail of the said County Adams, are to be then and there to proceed against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, Graftonburg.

Jurors for January Court
GRAND JURY.

Menallen—John Burkholder, William Year
Jacob Group.
Hamiltonian—James H. Marshall, Jose
Kittinger.
Butler—Geo. B. Hewitt, Francis W. Know
Barouch—Geo. E. Brinbaum, Wm. Culp.

Berwick—Daniel S. Barnitz, William Gitt
Oxford—Elias Shagle.
Franklin—Victor K. M. Tiheny, Jacob Kech
Liberty—Lewis Wortz.
Lutimore—Michael Shriver.
Ponding—Jas. Gittus, John I. Trenchinon

Hamikon—Daniel Ehrhart, Samuel Mill
Cumberland—David Hoagy, Geo. Bushnel
Strahan—Samuel Thomas.

Menallen—Moses Smith, Jonas Reutzahn.
T. Hamilton—David Bollinger.
Oxford—John Morse.
Union—Samuel P. Young, David Sell, Ben-
jamin Verrey.

Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith, Jas. P.
Solomon T. or, David Clay saddle.
Hamiltondon—Kels, Elythe, Jos. Gilbert
Strahan—Francis Monfort, Samuel W. I
man, Jeremiah Shiver.
Branch—Franklin B. Pickens, George

Scout, John Wight, Henry Meads, P.
Johns.
Montjoy—Jesse Chapinville, Watson P.
Henry Bonner.
Liberty—Jacob Shover.
Tennant—Solomon Bantz, John

Huntington—James Davis, John B. Rice,
James Townsend.

16. **WARREN RANGERS**!—You will

By order, C. DAUGHERTY, O.

Queen-ware and Groceries
A. ARNOLD is now receiving a large
shipment of Queen-ware and Groceries, which
will sell here. Call and see. 100

TELL your Friends and Neighbors,
come yourselves, and see the very
and fine assortment of **HATS, CAPS, BOOTS**
and **SHOES**, that has just been received
April 21. **W. W. BAXTER**

Page 3 of 30



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, January 1, 1855.

New Year's Address.

We are requested to say that our CAR-
RIER will wait upon our Town Patrons on
New Year's morning, with his annual Ad-
dress; and as he has regularly, through all
kinds of weather, served up to them a
weekly report, he has every confidence that
his paper will not be closed against him,
but that he will largely partake of that
liberality which it has always been their
will to exhibit on such occasions.

Christmas passed off pleasantly in
our town. Business was generally suspen-
ded, and there were religious services in
several of the churches. There were fam-
ily reunions, giving pleasure, and reviving
all the kindly feelings which so cheer the
heart.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania
will assemble to-morrow, at Harrisburg.
We may probably receive the Governor's
message in time for our next paper.

The inauguration of the Governor
will take place on Tuesday the 16th day
of January, not Thursday, as our compositor
made us say last week.

The Steamer George Law arrived at
New York on Monday, with California
dates to the 1st Dec., 224 passengers, and
\$1,461,464 in gold.

William M. Martin, a clerk in the
post office at Baltimore, who was recently
detected in purloining letters from the
mails, has been convicted of the offence be-
fore the United States Court. The pen-
alty is ten years imprisonment in the peniten-
tiary.

Florida U. S. Senator.—On the 16th
the Legislature of Florida elected the
Hon. David L. Yulee, dem., to the United
States Senate for six years, in the place of
Mr. Morton, whig, whose term expires on
the 4th of March next. The vote stood—
Yulee 31; Brown, whig, 21.

Extraordinary.—As an indication of the
extravagance which has prevailed in the coun-
try for some time, an importing house in
New York has written a letter stating that
the amount of duties paid for French arti-
ficial flowers for the first quarter of the cur-
rent fiscal year was almost double the
amount of duties paid on railroad iron.

Col. Stepien, the new Governor of
the Mormons, is said to be a conscientious,
mild-dispositioned man, of the Episcopal
faith, and a member of that church. The
government expects no difficulty, and thinks
it about certain that on his arrival at Utah,
Brigham Young will receive a despatch
from Heaven requesting him to resign,
whereupon, it is supposed, he will resign.

Mrs. Mary E. Wood has been sen-
tenced in the Recorder's Court at San
Francisco, to pay a fine of \$50, or be im-
prisoned five days, for having committed an
assault and battery upon C. A. James, with
a cowhide, at the St. Charles Hotel. C.
Richardson, Henry Marvin, and A. Honey
were fined \$100 each, or ten days' im-
prisonment, for aiding and abetting the same.

Progress of Crime.—A contractor for
carrying the mail from Milford, Delaware,
in Cambridge, Maryland, was arrested on
Monday as an accomplice of a post office clerk
at Milford in a series of mail robberies.
Almost every day the papers in some part
of the country or other announce a robbery,
breach of trust, embezzlement, or other
felony, on the part of some post office agent,
contractor, bank officer, cashier, teller, or
other person—erecting a growing laxity of
morals and honesty. This is a sort of "pro-
gress" greatly to be deplored.

The Weather.—From all quarters we
have accounts of excessive cold, but St.
Johnsbury (Vt.) bears the palm as yet.
On Wednesday morning here the ther-
mometer there stood at thirty six degrees
below zero. Bigger comes next, where the
mercury sank to thirty degrees.

Murder in a Hall Room.—The "Mason
(Ga.) Beacon, of November 15, learns from
a gentleman of Columbus, that a most out-
rageous murder was perpetrated in that
town, on Saturday night week, by Joseph
Nash, on the person of a son of Judge Whit-
field. It appears that young Whitfield was
talking to a lady in the room, when he caught
Joseph Nash's anger, when he caught him
by the hair and cut his throat, killing him
almost immediately.

The President of the Pennsylvania
Central Railroad Company has agreed to
permit the soldiers of 1812 to pass over the
road free of charge to the Convention that
is to assemble at Washington on the 8th of
January next. No doubt other railroad
companies will afford the same facilities to
the old veterans.

President Young, of Utah, once re-
fused to let the members of the Mormon
Church leave their homes to fight in the
Mexican war. It seems simply, now, that
he has changed his mind, and is now ready
to send his men. It seems simply, now, that
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New Orleans continues unhealthy.—
The deaths for the week ending on the 19th
numbered 249. The cholera, or a disease
resembling it, prevails to a considerable
extent.

It has been estimated, says the New
York Mirror, that in the Eleventh ward
alone there are over three thousand me-
chanics out of employment, and that in the whole
city there cannot be less than seventeen
thousand laboring men who have no work,
nor any prospect of work.

Decision under the Lien Law.—
The Supreme Court, now in session in
Philadelphia, have decided that no lien
against a building is good unless the lien
is filed within six months after the delivery
of the material. A builder may make a
contract for lumber or brick, and obtain the
article as wanted, and a lien filed six months
after the first delivery is good for the whole
bill; but in the absence of any such con-
tract, each delivery becomes a new contract.
It was the case of George Duban vs.
Elias Phillips, error to District Court in Al-

legany, in which judgment was reversed,
and judgment ordered to be entered for \$25,
the only item in the account which had
been furnished within six months of
filing the lien. It is supposed to invalidate
one half of liens filed.

Public Buildings Burned.—A fire at
Warren, Pa., on Wednesday morning last,
destroyed the county buildings of Warren
county. The records were mostly saved.

Daring Robbery.—A young man named
Ryan, entered Morris' Chapel, Cincinnati,
a few nights since, it is alleged, and stole
from the pulpit the Bible and Hymn Book,
in which he purloined thirty cents, with
which he treated his friends, and boasted of
his theft. He is now under arrest.

Mediation in the Eastern War.—It has
been suggested that, in case Congress de-
clares in favor of our mediation in the East-
ern war, that the three ex-Presidents, Van
Buren, Tyler and Fillmore, be sent as com-
missioners to pour oil on the troubled wa-
ters. The idea is not a bad one.

We have intelligence from Iowa
that the Legislature of that State have
made four unsuccessful attempts to elect
a United States Senator. The contestants
were: Harland, (whig,) who received 45
votes, and Cook, (silver-grey whig,) who
was supported by the Nebraskites, and re-
ceived 44 votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The adminis-
tration is anxious for the annexation of the
Sandwich Islands, but the sentiment of
Congress is not favorable for any im-
mediate action on the subject. Our legislators
want first to know what is to be done in
reference to Cuba, and seems indisposed to
take up the former subject until the plan
of the administration as to the latter is de-
veloped.

Gone to the West.—Last week, a young
American engineer of talent and skill, who
had successfully served in the navies of En-
gland, Russia, and the United States, sailed
from this port for Europe, in response to
tenders made him by the Emperor of all
the Russias again to enlist in his service.
The offers were of the most advantageous
and flattering character. He took with him
some fifteen or twenty young men, whom
he had enlisted as associates, and who, for
a few months back, have been in training
under his experienced and skillful instruc-
tion. It is well known that the Emperor
has long appreciated American talent, and
is now making it available whenever pos-
sible.—Boston Telegraph.

Leads Mine in the Heart of a Town.—A
short time ago, in digging a vault for the
Bradly House, at Galena, Illinois, the
workmen came upon a show of mineral,
that upon further working promises to be a
valuable belt. The vein trends north and
south running from the point where it was
opened across Beach street beneath the new
Baptist Church, and into the hill near the
junction of Main and Franklin streets.
Permission has been obtained to tunnel
Beach street, and with the trustees of the
church, and the owners of the ground in the
rear, a bargain has been made, and the
work will commence at once.

Lord Elgin in a "File".—It is stated
that Lord Elgin, late Governor General of
Canada, who sailed from New York on
Wednesday in the Pacific, being in want of
funds to pay his hotel bill, proceeded to the
Bank of Commerce, and presented a draft
for £250. The teller not knowing him,
and fearing, probably, he was a "confidence"
man, refused to cash it. Lord Elgin ex-
plained, but all to no purpose, and, before
he could find a person to identify him, he
was compelled to hasten down to the steam-
er to save his passage. By the way, it is
stated that he takes with him £20,000,
subscribed in Canada for the relief of the
widows and orphans of those killed in the
war with Russia.

A Favorite Name.—The Salem (Mass.)
Gazette states the following:—"There are
32 towns named Salem in the United States,
the largest of which contains over 20,000
inhabitants, and the smallest, in Pulaski
county, Indiana, only 165. Fourteen of
these Salams are in Ohio. Six of them have
nearly 2,000 inhabitants each, and 17
others have over 1,000."

Satanic Power.—The Boston
Telegraph, of the 26th inst., contains an in-
teresting account of a man who had been
driven to the verge of insanity by the power
of the devil, and who, after being treated
by the most celebrated physicians, was
restored to his senses by the power of the
devil.

A Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train.—
At Wilmington, N. C., on Friday night
last, as the train on the Raleigh Railroad
approached the depot, the brakes refused to
operate, and the locomotive and tender pitched
over into the river in ten feet water.
Fortunately the coupling broke, or the
whole train, filled with passengers, would
have shared a similar fate. One man
went over with the locomotive, but was
saved. Mr. Quarles, the mail agent, sprang
from the car and broke his arm.

Exports from Wisconsin.—The exports
from Milwaukee alone this year, it is said,
will reach the large sum of \$5,000,000.
The aggregate exports of the State of Wis-
consin, during the same period, will reach
\$10,000,000.

Edmund Lafayette, the grandson of
General Lafayette, and the only lineal de-
scendant of the illustrious deceased, is now
in Washington. He visited the two Houses
of Congress, and on Wednesday was intro-
duced to members and others. After un-
dergoing the tour of the South, he will return
to France.

Crucial Conduct of a Mother.—A
man named G. G. G. of Bates, Ohio, lately
married a second wife.
Soon after, it is alleged, she commenced
treating his three small children, in a most
brutal manner. A few days ago they were
taken with sudden and violent illness. A
physician was called, and the cause was at-
tributed to arsenic. The mother was not
where to be found, and in a few hours the
youngest child, a little boy, was a corpse,
but the other two were saved. Officers
have gone in pursuit of the mother.

The Whigs and Democrats of Pitts-
burg have united upon Mr. Voltz, the pres-
ent mayor, for reelection, against the Know
Nothings.

A Daughter of the Revolution.—Recently,
in a house to which some Cossacks had set
fire, in the Crimea, was found in a room, and
on the floor of a little girl, surrounded with
smoke, a child of about eighteen months
old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold
cross suspended from its neck. The poor
infant smiled upon the grenadiers, who re-
moved and have adopted it until the family
to whom it belongs shall be discovered.
It is curious to see the grenadiers fondling
the baby, and treating it with as much ten-
derness as it could receive from its mother.

The Queen of England has given
great offence to the friends of the Sabbath
by having the French band of the Guards
play on Sunday afternoon at Windsor Cas-
tle.

Legs Against Whigs.—At a skating
match recently held at Madison, Wisconsin,
a mile was run in one minute and fifty
seconds, starting included. It is said to
be the swiftest time on record, and is equal
to ordinary railway express trains.

A School Affair.—On Tuesday last
the ship Chesbro, of Boston, Capt. Ramsey,
lately from New Orleans, was seized by or-
der of the U. S. Collector at Baltimore, for
a violation of the laws regulating the trans-
portation of slaves from one State to another.
The penalty is, forfeiture of the vessel,
and \$1,000 fine on the captain.

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The Peace Mediation Memorial.

New York, Dec. 22.—There are a
number of memorials in circulation here,
directed to Congress, asking that the Presi-
dent be authorized to propose a me-
diation between Russia and France, and
England, in the hope of bringing to a close
the present devastating war. The memori-
als have received a large number of most
influential signatures; and the movement is
received with favor by the press generally.

Frighful Ravages of Cholera in Italy.—
New York, Dec. 27.—A letter has
been received from Mr. Behn, our Consul
at Messina, which states that the cholera is
raging there with the greatest virulence,
and gives a frightful picture of its ravages.
It says that the population has been reduced
one-half by death and emigration. Twenty
thousand persons died between the 22d of
August and the 10th of September.

Workmen Discharged.—The Norfolk
Herald of the 20th states that nearly five
hundred men have just been discharged
from the Navy Yard at that place, com-
prising men from all the different mechanical
departments and laborers. There are only
some eight hundred men now left in the
yard.

The Poor at Richmond.—The Richmond
(Va.) Dispatch states that a Relief House
has been opened in that city, and that on
Thursday 152 poor persons, and on Friday
as many more, were furnished with food.

Franchise.—We learn by the Charlotte
(N. C.) Whig that on the night of the 11th
ultimo an affray took place at the house of
John Sharpe, in Providence settlement, be-
tween himself and two of his brothers, in
which he was mortally stabbed. He lived
but a few hours after the occurrence. The
two brothers immediately made their escape,
and up to the last advice had not been
taken.

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Telegraph to the Pacific.

Among the important subjects now be-
fore the House of Representatives may be men-
tioned the bill reported yesterday by Mr.
FARLEY, from the Committee on Territo-
ries. It is the Senate bill authorizing the
construction of a subterranean line of tele-
graph from the Missouri or Mississippi river
to the Pacific ocean. The utility of such a
work, if the price of transmission should
not be too high, is self-evident, but the
question whether it would be secure from
Indian depredation or the malice of bad
white men is a matter to be well considered.
The difficulty of ascertaining a break in the
wire is not one of the least, but human inge-
nuity at present is equal to almost anything.

Vote, Jan. 27.—The Panama
Herald mentions the rumor, already re-
ported by telegraph, by way of New Orleans,
that a treaty has been made between the
United States and Ecuador, by which the
latter cedes her sovereignty over the Cala-
pagos group to the United States for the
sum of three millions of dollars. The Her-
ald adds:

In making this important announcement,
which we have every reason to believe cor-
rect, we are unable to give further particu-
lars; but no doubt the matter will be im-
mediately brought before Congress for its
sanction, and the Galapagos may yet be-
come United States territory before the
Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich
deposits of guano, of good quality, have been
discovered on the islands, which if true, will
prove of great value to the agricultural in-
terests of the States, and justify the expen-
diture of such a large sum of public money.

The Galapagos Islands, as is generally
known, are situated about five or six hun-
dred miles from the coast of America, and lie
immediately under the equator. The archi-
pelago consists of ten principal islands, of
which five exceed the others in size—namely:
Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham,
Narborough, and James—the smaller ones
are Barrington, Charles, Hood, Blandies,
and Abington.

The climate is not excessively hot, as
might be supposed from their position, nor
does much rain fall, but the clouds hang
low, and though the lower parts are sterile,
at an elevation of a thousand feet and up-
wards, it possesses a tolerably luxuriant
vegetation.

Mr. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky.,
and three other Americans, and one Swiss,
having dug a monster lump of gold in Calaveras
county, California, weighing 1801 pounds,
and valued at \$26,262. It has been sent
on to New York. The San Joaquin Repub-
lican says of this "big lump":

"The length of this immense mass is a-
bout 15 inches, and its width from five and
one-half to six inches. As one side is ex-
tremely irregular and uneven in its forma-
tion, it is difficult to arrive at the thickness,
but it will probably average four inches.
The other side is almost flat, and presents
a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz
perceivable is on the upper or ragged side,
and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in
the precious metal that, with the aid of a
pointed instrument, they might be easily
removed. The whole mass, at some period,
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The Greatest Grain Port in the World.
Under this head the Chicago Democratic Press has an article showing the astonishing increase of our inland commerce, and the rapidly augmenting power of the West. It then proceeds to claim that Chicago is the greatest grain port in the world. In the following table, flour is reduced to its equivalent in wheat. The exports from the European ports are on an average for a series of years; those of St. Louis for the year 1853, those for Chicago and Milwaukee for the current year, and those for New York for the last eleven months of the same year. With these explanations it invites attention to the following table:

	Wheat	Flour	Barley	Oats	Rye	Total
St. Louis	2,222,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	5,555,000
Chicago	2,222,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	5,555,000
Milwaukee	2,222,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	5,555,000
New York	2,222,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	5,555,000

"By comparing the exports of the different places mentioned in the above table," says the Press, "it will be seen that the grain exports of Chicago exceeded those of New York by 4,200,393 bushels, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent.—those of Milwaukee nearly four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, the largest, and exceeds Galatz and Ibralla combined 5,400,727 bushels.
"Twenty years ago, Chicago, as well as most of the country from whence she now draws her immense supplies of breadstuffs, imported both flour and wheat for home consumption; now, she is the largest primary grain depot in the world, and she leads all other ports of the world also, in the quantity and quality of her wheat exports! We say the largest primary depot in the world, because it cannot be denied that New York, Liverpool, and some other great commercial centres, receive more breadstuffs than Chicago does in the course of the year, but none of them will compare with her, as we have shown above, in the amount collected from the hands of the producers.
"What a practical illustration the above facts afford as to the wonderful, the scarcely credible, progress of the West—what an index it furnishes to the fertility of her soil and to the industrious and enterprising character of our people—what a prophecy of the destiny that awaits her when every foot of her long stretches of prairie and her rich valleys shall have been reduced to a thoroughly scientific tillage!"

Decline in Rents in New York.—It is stated that there are one hundred and sixty-one "to let" bills posted on buildings in Broadway alone, and that there have not been so many unrented stores in that street at any time since the great crisis of 1836-7, as at present. The Evening Post says:
"This is the natural result of the exorbitant rents that have prevailed in that great thoroughfare. Only a year ago, and the common price of a first floor, 20 by 80, in a good location, was \$4,500 per annum; of a whole building, 25 by 80 or 100 feet, ten or twelve thousand dollars; and we know one instance in which the owner of a fine edifice, situated not a great way from Canal street, refused to fix a definite price for the store, (20 by about 45 feet,) because he had been offered so much more than he had designed asking—one applicant proposing to pay \$6,000, and to deposit \$20,000 worth of good stock as collateral security for the payment of the rent—and "he didn't know where the excitement would stop." That store has never yet been occupied; has a "to let" notice on it at the present moment, and may be had, doubtless, for half the amount so repeatedly offered and spurned.

The Car and Human Life.—According to the Edinburgh Advertiser, the Car has carried on a war with the Circassians for twenty-eight years, and at an annual cost of twenty thousand of his subjects. This would make an aggregate of 500,000. In the two campaigns against Persia, as in the Hungarian campaign and the two Polish campaigns of 1831-32, there are not sufficient data to form a correct estimate of the loss of the Russians, which was, however, in the Persian and Polish wars, enormous. In the two campaigns against Turkey, of 1828-29, 300,000 fell, of whom, however, 50,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians, in various wars, since the entry of the Danubian Principalities, is estimated at 80,000. In these calculations, it should be borne in mind that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia. Truly, the Emperor sustains his throne and gratifies his ambition at an immense cost of life.

Another Fatal Machine.—On Friday evening an alarm was given in the building No. 5, Chatham square, N. Y., by the explosion of an internal machine, which shook the whole of the upper part of the premises, created great consternation among the inmates, and set the place on fire; but by the immediate application of water it was soon extinguished. Upon examination, a tin box had evidently been placed, to set off the powder at a certain time. This machine had been inserted between the partition of the pocket book establishment of S. Brown, Spizer & Co's, on the second floor and the entry, when it exploded and shattered the partition, and set a portion of it on fire.

A Murder Boy.—On Sunday of week before last, the house of Mr. Lewis Bates, of Sterling, Ct., was entered by a thief while the family was at church, and he was discovered in the act of searching the drawers by a little son of Mr. B., who returned home before service was out. The robber threatened the boy's life if he didn't tell where the money was; but the youngster bravely replied—"Mother's just out, and father's coming up the road; he'll tell you—he knows better than I do." The thief, somehow or other, was not inclined to wait, and beat a sudden retreat.

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven States of the size of New York and leave a surplus of territory large enough for a State of the size of Connecticut—Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two States of the size of Ohio and one of the size of Illinois—Texas will make four States of the size of Alabama, and one of the size of Indiana—and California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen States of the size of New Hampshire, and have a surplus to make one about the size of Massachusetts.

Gleason's Pictorial.

This favorite illustrated Journal for the new year is to be greatly improved, and one additional page of illustrations added each week, making from one to two hundred more illustrations per annum. The price is to remain the same, though the work will be printed hereafter on fine satin-surfaced paper. M. M. BAYLON, Esq., the new proprietor, is resolved to make an illustrated journal, which shall be a credit to the whole country. Its literary character will also be greatly improved, and more attention given to its descriptive department and editorials; for which purpose the proprietor has associated with himself, as assistant editor, FRANCIS A. DUBVAGE, Esq., a gentleman well known in the literary world as a ripe scholar, a graceful and ready writer, and an author whose fame is already established. This arrangement will greatly enhance the intrinsic value of the Pictorial. The public may be on the look-out for a magnificent paper on the first of January. General Agent for Philadelphia, A. Winch, Esq., 116 Chesnut Street.

Cooking a Turkey.—We publish the following story as a caution to people who are fond of soda biscuits. A few evenings since a party of ladies were invited to the house of a physician in this city, to see for some benevolent object, and in the course of the evening, tea was served; some palatable soda biscuits were among the attractions of the entertainment, and the guests all ate of them freely. Shortly after, the lady of the house was seized with a distressing nausea, and was obliged to retire. She had hardly made her apologies, before her guests, one after another, complained of illness, and before their friends or carriages could be sent for, were all prostrate on the floor, vomiting in every direction. The police in the streets came in to know the cause of the rushing to and fro, and in and out, and the company were seized with the fearful apprehensions of having been poisoned. They all had finally to be transported to their respective homes in carriages. Upon an investigation it turned out that the cook had, by mistake, gone to the doctor's select and taken some tartar emetic, instead of cream of tartar, for her biscuits, and had made them so very light that they would not stay upon the stomachs of any that ate of them.—N. Y. Post.

The Weather.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—The thermometer in this city this morning stood at 20 degrees below zero.
LONGUEUIL, C. E., Dec. 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 20 degrees below zero.
GORHAM, N. H., Dec. 23.—The cold here is intense—thermometer this morning 22 degrees below zero.
MILWAUKEE, W., Dec. 23.—Thermometer 22 degrees below zero.
RICHLAND, Vt., Dec. 23.—At sunrise this morning the thermometer in this town stood at 10 deg. below zero.
CATALIS, Dec. 23.—8 A. M.—Weather fine, clear and cold—wind N. W. Thermometer 28 degrees below zero.
BASSON, Dec. 23.—8 A. M.—The weather here is clear and cold. Wind N. W. Thermometer 28 degrees below zero.
PORTLAND, Dec. 23.—8 A. M.—Weather clear and cold.—Thermometer 6 degrees below zero.—Wind N. W.
JOSION, Dec. 23.—8 A. M.—Weather clear.—Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.

Adventure of Mr. Choate.—At the trial of the salvage case of the barque Misouri, at Boston, last week, in which a part of the cargo was embezzled by the masters of the two vessels, one of the masters testified that he told his comrade they would be found out and convicted, but he was overcome by the assurance given him that there was no danger. Mr. Choate, one of the counsel, cross-examined him strictly and particularly as to what the inducements and assurances were. The witness had the appearance of holding back a little, but at last he said, "Well, sir, he told me that if we were found out, he could get Mr. Choate to defend us, and he would get us off if we were caught with the money in our hands."

Death from the effects of Ether.—A beautiful young girl, 18 years old, named Weaver, belonging to Schenectady county, was operated on in the hospital at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday last, for a tumor in the neck. Ether was administered, when she fainted. Stimulants were then given so as to revive her, when more ether was had recourse to; the operation was proceeded with, she was completely stupefied, and not long afterwards died. Dr. Marsh, assisted by Dr. Crosby and others, performed the operation.

A Patient Question.—The Putnam (Ind.) Banner wants to know what there is in a name, when George Washington Fleetwood, Thomas Jackson Fleetwood, Andrew Jackson Fleetwood, and Napoleon Bonaparte Fleetwood, all whopped in Monroe county, a short time since, for horse burning, counterfeiting, sheep-stealing, etc.

A new phase of high life in New-York.—It is stated by one of the papers there, to be the introduction of private chaplains and the employment of chaplains, in some of the palaces there, used as dwelling-houses. A new feature in house-building, as we also hear from the same source, is, where the dwellings are largely increasing in height and diminishing in width, the introduction of an arrangement similar to the "down-water," for holding the inmates to the upper stories.

Autobiography of the Car.—Nicholas, B. seems, in spite of the anxiety incident to his present position, maintains his old habit of walking the streets of St. Petersburg unattended. He was lately informed that a tradesman in a large way of business had insured a Frenchman without protection, and he immediately set for him. When asked why he had insured the man, he replied, "because I hate his nation." "But you surely noticed?" "Yes, sir." "Then you shall have an opportunity to gratify your hate." I shall send you to join my army in the Crimea."

A High Salary Refused.—The Rev. Dr. Peter C. B. of New York, has voluntarily refused \$1,000 a year, as his annual salary. The Bishop says he has this from a conviction of what is right. He thinks he can get on in New York city with \$5,000 per annum and run free.

What a Great City Eats.

The London Quarterly Review contains a curious article on the consumption of the British Metropolis, showing how much beef, mutton, and pork, fish, oysters, and game, bread, fruit, and vegetables, milk, butter, and cheese, is consumed annually in that city. The enormous appetite of a town of two millions of inhabitants can be realized only by bringing together statistics like those furnished by the article in question.
Take for instance the amount of butcher's meat eaten in London in a year. Five hundred thousand head of cattle, two million sheep, one hundred and thirty thousand calves, and one hundred and sixty thousand pigs are slaughtered annually for the British metropolis. Some of this meat was prepared for market as far off as Aberdeen in Scotland. It is a curious fact that but little more mutton appears to be eaten in London now than there was twenty years ago, when the population was half a million less.
The quantity of fish, oysters, and game eaten in the British metropolis almost surpasses belief. Of oysters five hundred millions are consumed annually; of fresh herrings one hundred and seventy-five millions; of mackerel twenty-three millions; of red herrings fifty millions; of cod ten millions; of sole ninety-seven millions. The lobsters are one million and a quarter; the salmon four hundred thousand; the crabs six hundred thousand; the live cod four hundred thousand; and other fish in proportion. Two millions of domestic fowls are annually sent to the London market; a million and a quarter of rabbits; two hundred thousand wild ducks; three hundred and fifty thousand tame ducks; a hundred thousand turkeys, and as many geese. Four hundred thousand pigeons, and one hundred and fifty thousand plovers, one hundred and twenty-five thousand partridges, one hundred thousand grouse, and a hundred thousand hares are devoured yearly by the epicures of that great capital. Not less than one hundred millions of eggs are eaten in London from New Year to New Year. Nearly five hundred million quarts of milk, some of it brought from a distance of eighty miles, is poured down the throats of the cockneys or devoured in the shape of puddings each year.
Fruits and vegetables are consumed by millions. London uses annually sixty millions of oranges, fifteen millions of lemons, a million and a half pounds of grapes, five hundred thousand pineapples. The amount of home-grown vegetables eaten is astonishing. Not less than thirty-five thousand persons each a livelihood merely by affixing the vegetable and dessert dishes of the British Metropolis. A single railway carried to London last year forty-five thousand tons of potatoes. A million and a quarter bushels of coconuts are imported every year. More than eight hundred millions of pounds of bread are eaten. A thousand millions of tumbrels of porter and ale are drunk. So great is the demand for water that the London wells, for the last twenty-five years, have been diminishing in depth at the rate of a foot annually. At least one hundred thousand persons earn a subsistence directly and four hundred thousand indirectly by supplying London with eatables and drinkables.—Phil. Ledger.

Potatoes.
Is our country becoming so poor that it can no longer supply its own inhabitants with food? It really appears to be so this year, for great quantities of potatoes have recently been imported into N. York from Scotland and Ireland. A large portion of the last cargo of the steamer Glasgow was potatoes, which, after paying the tariff, yielded—have been sold—very handsome profits to the exporters, as they sold them for four times the price obtained in their own markets.—We have been shipping flour, wheat, and corn to Europe, and are now being partly paid back in potatoes. Has this escalation become so difficult to cultivate in our country, that we must have it sent from abroad to supply our wants? The potato rot visited those countries in Europe which are sending us potatoes, a few years ago, with greater severity than our own country, but it appears that the farmers there have devoted more attention to its cure than ours have. This should not be so, for the potato is a native of our continent, and we think it can be raised in as great abundance, and of as good quality by our farmers, as by those in Europe. This is an agricultural subject which demands attention, and we hope these remarks will lead many of our farmers during the present winter, to adopt measures for cultivating and improving a more extensive crop next season.

Confederation of the New Governor of Utah.—Col. St. John has been confirmed by the Senate, after much opposition, as Governor of the Mormon, in place of Brigham Young, their spiritual ruler, and he will enter upon his duties as soon as the intelligence shall reach him. What the result of the displacement of Young will amount to, is not at present known or conjectured; but if he means to carry out his public professions, in which he declared that he would be Governor of Utah, without, or rather in spite of the authority of the President and Congress, Col. St. John may have use for the regiment of the army now under his command, and onamped only a few miles from the precincts of Salt Lake City.—Many have predicted trouble with the Mormons, when they should be placed under the authority of one of their own immediate choosing; but we presume everything will depend upon the course Young may determine to pursue. He may be brave enough to dare to set at defiance the power of the United States, but he has the best hope of being able to sustain himself. He may be fond of an eagle's nest, but he has this ability, and if he has his reason will come to his assistance, and listen to advice, full and true. In a few months we shall probably be but random upon the salt plains.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The express train on the Central R.R., coming from Albany, was delayed by a fire on the track, and the train was not started until 10 o'clock. The train was delayed by a fire on the track, and the train was not started until 10 o'clock. The train was delayed by a fire on the track, and the train was not started until 10 o'clock.

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NOTICE.
AS I have found out my country to take a short time and after the 1st day of April next, and being anxious to close up the business of the same, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against me, or the late firm of "T. W. WARREN & SON," to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, or said firm, in money or trade, are requested to call and make settlement by that time, as after said day I shall be away from the place, and I intend this to be the only notice I shall give, and all persons interested in the same will do well to give their immediate attention, as after the above date I intend to place all my claims in the hands of an officer for collection.
T. W. WARREN.
Jan. 1, 1854.

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FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.—We have just made arrangements with James Vick, Jr., publisher of the Horticulturist, which enables us to furnish one copy of that elegant work and one copy of the Farm Journal for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and two copies of the Horticulturist and two of the Farm Journal for Four Dollars, and larger numbers at the later rates.
Specimen numbers sent to all post-paid applications.
Money on all solvent banks, mailed in the presence of a postmaster, at our risk.
All orders addressed to the subscribers will be promptly answered.
J. M. MEREDITH & CO.,
West Chester, Pa.
Jan. 1.

THE FARM JOURNAL FOR 1855.
EDITED BY J. L. DUNN, assisted by a corps of the best practical farmers in Pennsylvania. The Fifth Volume of the Farm Journal will commence January 1, 1855. Each number will contain thirty-two or more Super-Royal Quarto pages, printed on superior paper, with new type, and will be filled with the best Agricultural Reading, original and selected, that can be produced. The Editor and his assistants are determined to render this the most Practical Agricultural work extant, and will utterly disregard all theories not tested by practical experience. They have obtained the aid of many of the best farmers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, who will give their experience through its pages.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Each number will contain several engravings of improved Stock, new Agricultural Implements, Choice Fruits, &c.
TERMS.—(Unusually in Advance.) Single copy, \$1.00. Five copies, \$4.00. Ten copies, \$7.50. Twenty copies, \$14.00. Sixty copies, \$40.00. Five hundred copies, \$250.00.
The Journal will hereafter, in every case, be discontinued at the end of the period paid for, unless the subscription be previously renewed.
PREMIUMS.—The success attendant upon our offer of premiums last year induces us to offer the following premiums for volume 5:
1. One Hundred Dollars will be paid to the person who will procure the largest number of subscribers in any county in the United States, before the first of April next.
2. Twenty-five Dollars to the person who will procure the second largest list above.
3. Fifty Dollars to the person who will procure the third largest list as above.
4. Twenty-five Dollars to the person who will procure the fourth largest list as above.
5. Ten Dollars to the person who will procure the fifth largest list as above.
CLUBS.—Any person sending us Ten subscribers, at our club rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis, or one copy of either of the following works, viz.:—Built on the Rose, Guenon's Treatise on Milk Cows, Neff's Treatise on Milk Cows, Varrin's Elements of Agriculture, Norton's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.
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The Terrible Storm in the Black Sea— Awful Destruction of Life and Property.

The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 14th of November cannot be less than a thousand, besides those who have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels was thirty British and French wrecked, and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns, or of masts, or of rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks. The French have lost the *Heureux*, a noble three-decker, and a favorable war steamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely know now the full.

The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 40th Regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great coats, flannel suits, under clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork and other provisions; hospital stores for Scutari, and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" by the Russian batteries. The *Resolute*, with 500 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop; and, even if we think to content ourselves with merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe, the coming winter.

Everything seems to have conspired, under a mysterious dispensation of Heaven, to make the loss of the Prince the greatest possible disaster. She could not stop at Scutari to land the hospital stores so greatly wanted there. When she arrived at Balaklava it was blowing fresh, and she did not venture within the narrow tortuous channel of the harbor. All she did was to land the 45th, though it is said that, besides a very large crew, some soldiers and some medical and other officers were still on board.

On attempting to anchor, the whole of the cable ran out, not being properly clinched. A second cable shared the same fate. The Prince then steamed out, while a third cable was got up from the hold, and with this she was brought to, though with a smaller anchor than those she had lost. This answered for a while. On the dreadful morning of the 13th, however, it proved utterly inadequate. The Prince cut away her masts, and put on her steam; but the wreck of the mizenmast fouled the screw, and the noble vessel becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rocks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince as she floated, is put at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly 200 souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £150,000 each. So here at once a million of money went to the bottom, in a form of which money conveys but a slight idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship of the line and war steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the unestimated pecuniary estimate of the loss. But the true way of stating it is, that the army is utterly disabled for the present, and left no other protection than heaven and that valor which the British soldier is ever sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direst privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to so tremendous a trial.

Details of the Wreck.—The tempest, which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's Mosque at Constantinople, besides driving large vessels from their moorings before that city, did not spare the allies on land. It blew down and greatly injured their tents, feeble protection as they are against the cold of a Crimean winter at the height of 700 feet above the neighboring surge. Such is the situation in which the army finds itself suddenly deprived of the much wanted supply of clothing out for the winter, and the equally needed ammunition for the siege.

A letter in the Times, from Constantinople, dated Nov. 19, contains a few details of the casualties of the gale. Only five persons out of 150, were saved, belonging to the Prince screw steamer. The *Resolute* lost all hands. One boy only saved out of the Wild Wave. A few saved belonging to the Progress. All hands were lost on board the Keulworth, the Wanderer, and the Mary Anne. A large transport, the Wynnstay, has gone on shore outside Constantinople, and become a perfect wreck. The screw steamer *Jason* went on shore at Eupatoria with a hole in her bottom, but they hope to save her.

Another letter, dated November 23rd, says that the disasters of the 14th to the shipping are greater even than anticipated. The following names may be added to the list of those totally lost at Balaklava: *Gertrude*, *Pride of the Ocean*, *Pyrenees* and *Ganges*. The total loss at Balaklava is:

British	18
French	12

Eighteen more British are said to be lost or dismasted at Eupatoria or the Katcha. At Balaklava the greater number of men of war and transports were anchored in deep water outside the harbor of Balaklava, whose steep sides and tortuous narrow mouth prevent the ready exit of vessels of any size in case of sudden necessity. The cliffs are steepen higher, falling down directly to the water's edge, and forming the highest trace of beach or of rising for the men—around and down, indeed, added to which a rocky bottom and 500 fathoms of water, are not an encouraging outlook in a furious gale, with a heavy sea. Here eight first-class transports have become total wrecks, and every soul on board them has been lost but 30 persons. Each of these ships had a company of nearly 400 men. To those who held on great damage has been done to the repairs and upper works.

The whole shore off the Katcha is strewn with wrecks, casks, spars, bodies of men and horses, and prowling detachments of the Cossacks. The hulks of the *Redley* and the *Ganges* have been set fire to in a most mysterious manner. The letter adds:

About 40 or 50 men and two soldiers' wives belonging to the 95th Regiment were rescued on Wednesday evening and taken on board the Queen. The Cossacks on the beach seized a portion of their expected booty slipping through their fingers, fired on the retreating boats, and a bullet, passing through the bonnet of one of the women, killed a seaman of the Queen. The enemy closed the gulf by firing a smart volley upon a barge, around whose yawning sides 20 or 30 men were desperately clinging. I fear their sufferings and suspense were not summarily put an end to. The next morning, Thursday, the gale having completely broken, a large number of boats from all the ships were employed in bringing off the remainder of the crews, and such personal property and valuables as could be secured. About 80 men were taken off by the Queen, 20 were on board the *Bury*, and the *Si-moon* afforded help to the soldiers in the French transports, who had defended themselves against the attack of the Cossacks the whole night. Some field-pieces belonging to the enemy had been brought down during the night, but disappeared when the steamers went in to clear the beach with shot and shell.

A private letter of the 20th, says:—The hurricane of the 14th, which was of unexampled violence, has done as much damage to the English as to us (the French). It is already known that we have lost the *Heureux* and the *Pluton*, but fortunately the crews were saved. The fleet at anchor in the open roads of Katcha have been severely tried, and many French transports, laden with cattle for the army, were wrecked on the coast near Nedra, midway between the Bosphorus and Varna. The English lost, besides, 17 steam transports and sailing vessels laden with provisions and ammunition. The Turks have not been spared in this great disaster. The magnificent Egyptian frigate *Pelki-Messaret* was lost at Eupatoria. It appears that, in order not to any longer expose our squadron to these hurricanes which are so frequent this season, it has been decided in a council held by the admirals on the 16th, that a considerable part of the fleet should return to the Bosphorus.

WRECK OF A TROOP SHIP—Great Loss of Life.—On the 20th of September, the English troop ship *Charlotte*, from Calcutta to Queenstown, was wrecked on a reef in Algoa Bay. At the time there was on board the *Charlotte* a detachment of the 7th Regiment, consisting of the following officers: Capt. Stapleton, Capt. Warner, Lieut. Maguire, Ensign White, Dr. Kidd, 163 rank and file, 14 women, and 26 children. The unfortunate ship struck on a reef in the sight of crowds of spectators, who rendered every assistance possible with life-boats and Mauby's apparatus, but in spite of all their efforts she soon went to pieces, and all the children who were on board, excepting one, perished. On the survivors being mustered, it was ascertained that out of 163 rank and file about 18 were saved. Of the crew, which consisted of 24, only Capt. Affleck, his son, the first mate, ship's butcher, cook, steward, and two others were saved. The total drowned is thus stated:—Rank and file 150; women 11; crew 16. Total 217. The *Charlotte* was fully insured at Lloyd's. She had a general cargo on board.

Desperate Affray in Missouri.—On the 9th inst., at a horse race at Bourbonton, in Rome county, Mo., there occurred a desperate affray, in which Dr. John H. Angel and John W. Hudson, of Boone, and Wm. Perkins, and his two sons, Caleb and—, of Randolph, were seriously injured. Dr. Angel was cut with a bowie-knife about the throat and chin, and had both his thumbs cut off. Mr. Hudson was cut in the right arm and left side. Caleb was cut in the left side, and the other Mr. Perkins (given name not learned) was shot in the bowels, and at last accounts was in a critical condition. Mr. Hudson is recovering.

Sentence at Arison, the "Infernal Machine" Man.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. H. Arison, the young medical student, convicted at Cincinnati, of "murder in the first degree" in causing the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, by means of an "infernal machine," having been refused, he was called up before Judge Finn, on Saturday last, to receive sentence, when he addressed the court in a cool and collected manner, giving some of the reasons why he desired a new trial, and declaring he could, had he a chance, establish his innocence. When he concluded, Judge Finn, in the presence of a crowded court room, sentenced him to be hung on the 11th of May next. The prisoner heard his terrible doom, without the least apparent emotion, and was conveyed back to prison in charge of a strong guard.

ARRIVAL OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Survivors of a Railroad Collision.—We copy the following from the Albany Register:

Over thirty persons mutilated by the horrible collision on the Great Western Railway, are now in the City Hall, at Chatham, Canada, which has been converted into a hospital. They are attended by the Sisters of Mercy from Hamilton. The kindness of the women of Chatham has been that of ministering angels. They took in their arms those rescued from the wrecked cars, and sitting upon the floor, held them in their laps while the physicians were amputating their limbs and dressing their wounds. This was a task from which many strong men shrink. One poor emigrant is still unable to speak, and has been upon the bed with her child of four years, whose leg has been cut off. It is the only child left to the mother of a family of a husband and five children.

Random Contributions.—The merchants of Cincinnati have just contributed \$5,000 to the relief of the poor in that city, as follows:—To the Relief House, \$1,500; to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; to the Navy and Marine (Catholic) Society, \$500; to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$250.



GETTY'S BURG:

Monday, January 1, 1855.

New Year's Address.

We are requested to say that our *CAR-RIER* will wait upon our Town Patrons on New Year's morning, with his annual Address; and, as he has regularly, through all kinds of weather, served up to them a weekly repast, he has every confidence that their purse-strings will not be closed against him, but that he will largely partake of that liberality which he has always been their wont to exhibit on such occasions.

Christmas passed off pleasantly in our town. Business was generally suspended; and there were religious services in several of the churches. There were family reunions, giving pleasure, and reviving all the kindly feelings which so cheer the heart.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble to-morrow, at Harrisburg. We may probably receive the Governor's message in time for our next paper.

The inauguration of the Governor will take place on Tuesday the 16th day of January, not Thursday, as our compositor made us say last week.

The Steamer *George Law* arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 1st Dec., 224 passengers, and \$1,461,461 in gold.

William M. Martin, a clerk in the post office at Baltimore, who was recently detected in purloining letters from the mails, has been convicted of the offence before the United States Court. The penalty is ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Florida U. S. Senator.—On the 16th ult. the Legislature of Florida elected the Hon. David L. Yulee, dem., to the United States Senate for six years, in the place of Mr. Morton, whig, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The vote stood—Yulee 31; Brown, whig, 21.

Extravagance.—As an indication of the extravagance which has prevailed in the country for some time, an importing house in New York has written a letter stating that the amount of duties paid for French artificial flowers for the first quarter of the current fiscal year was almost double the amount of duties paid on railroad iron.

Col. Steptoe, the new Governor of the Mormons, is said to be a conscientious, mild-dispositioned man, of the Episcopal faith, and a member of that church. The government expects no difficulty, and thinks it about certain that on his arrival at Utah, Brigham Young will receive a despatch from Heaven requesting him to resign, whereupon, it is supposed he will resign, being content for the rest of his life with the dignity of high priest among the saints.

Mrs. Mary L. Wood has been sentenced, in the Recorder's Court at San Francisco, to pay a fine of \$50, or be imprisoned five days, for having committed an assault and battery upon C. A. James, with a cowhide, at the St. Charles Hotel. C. Richardson, Henry Marvin, and A. Rooney were fined \$100 each, or ten days' imprisonment, for aiding and abetting the same.

Progress of Crime.—A contractor for carrying the mail from Milford, Delaware, to Cambridge, Maryland, was arrested on Monday as an accomplice of a post office clerk at Milford in a series of mail robberies. Almost every day the papers in some part of the country or other announce a robbery, breach of trust, embezzlement, or other felony, on the part of some post office agent, contractor, bank officer, cashier, teller, or other person—evincing a growing laxity of morals and honesty. This is a sort of "progress" greatly to be deplored.

The Weather.—From all quarters we have accounts of excessive cold, but St. Johnsbury (Vt.) bears the palm as yet. On Wednesday morning here the thermometer stood at thirty-six degrees below zero. Banger comes next, where the mercury sank to thirty degrees.

Murder in a Bill Room.—The *Macon (Ga.) Beacon*, of November 15, learns from a gentleman of Columbus, that a most outrageous murder was perpetrated in that town, on Saturday night week, by Joseph Nash, on the person of a son of Judge Whitfield. It appears that young Whitfield was talking to a lady in the room, which room Joseph Nash's anger, when he caught him by the hair and cut his throat, killing him almost immediately.

The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has agreed to permit the soldiers of 1-12 to pass over the road free of charge to the Convention that is to assemble at Washington on the 5th of January next. No doubt other railroad companies will afford the same facilities to the old veterans.

President Young, of Utah, says St. Paul's declaration that a bishop will not "have wife" does not imply that he should have one. It means simply, according to Brigham, that he should not have more than one.

New Orleans continues unhealthy. The deaths for the week ending on the 19th numbered 219. The cholera, or a disease resembling it, prevails to a considerable extent.

It has been estimated, says the New York Mirror, that in the Eleventh ward alone there are over three thousand Mechanics out of employment, and that in the whole city there cannot be less than seventeen thousand laboring men who have no work, nor any prospect of work.

Decision under the Lien Law.

The Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, have decided that no lien against a building is good unless the lien is filed within six months after the delivery of the material. A builder may make a contract for lumber or brick, and obtain the article as wanted, and a lien filed six months after the first delivery is good for the whole bill; but in the absence of any such contract, each delivery becomes a new contract. It was the case of George Duncan vs. Elias Phillips, error to District Court in Allegheny, in which judgment was reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered for \$25 43, the only item in the account filed which had been furnished within six months of filing the lien. It is supposed to invalidate one half of liens filed.

Public Buildings Burned.—A fire at Warren, Pa., on Wednesday morning last, destroyed the county buildings of Warren county. The records were mostly saved.

Daring Robbery.—A young man named Ryan, entered Morris' Chapel, Cincinnati, a few nights since, it is alleged, and stole from the pulpit the Bible and Hymn Book, which he pawned for thirty cents, with which he treated his friends, and boasted of his theft. He is now under arrest.

Mediation in the Eastern War.—It has been suggested that, in case Congress decides in favor of our mediation in the Eastern war, that the three ex-Presidents, Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore, be sent as commissioners to pour oil on the troubled waters. The idea is not a bad one.

We have intelligence from Iowa that the Legislature of that State have made four unsuccessful attempts to elect a United States Senator. The contestants were: Harland, (whig,) who received 45 votes, and Cook, (silver-grey whig,) who was supported by the Nebraskaites, and received 44 votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The administration is anxious for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, but the sentiment of Congress is not favorable for any immediate action on the subject. Our legislators want first to know what is to be done in reference to Cuba, and seems indisposed to take up the former subject until the plan of the administration as to the latter is developed.

Gone to the Wars.—Last week, a young American engineer of talent and skill, who had successfully served in the navies of England, Russia, and the United States, sailed from this port for Europe, in response to tenders made him by the Emperor of all the Russias again to enlist in his service. The offers were of the most advantageous and flattering character. He took with him some fifteen or twenty young men, whom he had enlisted as associates, and who, for a few months back, have been in training under his experienced and skillful instruction. It is well known that the Emperor has long appreciated American talent, and is now making it available whenever possible.—*Boston Tel. graph.*

Lead Mine in the Heart of a Town.—A short time since, in digging a vault for the Brady House, at Galena, Illinois, the workmen came upon a show of mineral, that upon further working promises to be a valuable *lead*. The vein trends north and south running from the point where it was opened across Beach street beneath the new Baptist Church, and into the hill near the junction of Main and Franklin streets. Permission has been obtained to tunnel Beach street; and with the trustees of the church, and the owners of the ground in the rear, a bargain has been made, and the work will commence at once.

Lord Elgin in a "FLC."—It is stated that Lord Elgin, late Governor General of Canada, who sailed from New York on Wednesday in the Pacific, being in want of funds to pay his hotel bill, proceeded to the Bank of Commerce, and presented a draft for \$250. The teller not knowing him, and fearing, probably, he was a confidence man, refused to cash it. Lord Elgin explained, but all to no purpose, and, before he could find a person to identify him, he was compelled to hasten down to the steamer to save his passage. By the way, it is stated that he takes with him \$20,000, subscribed in Canada for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the war with Russia.

A Favorite Name.—The *Salmon (Mass.) Gazette* states the following:—"There are 25 towns named Salmon in the United States, the largest of which contains over 20,000 inhabitants, and the smallest, in Palestine county, Indiana, only 175. Fifteen of these Salmons are in Ohio. Six of them have nearly 5,000 inhabitants each, and 17 others have over 1,000."

Sentinel's Remarks.—The *B. Beacon*, it is said, call the revolvers infernal machines, which have been given to their enemy by the devil, and imagine that they will go on whenever required, by invoking his aid; hence the great terror always evinced whenever these weapons are brought forth.

The Peace Mediation Memorials.

New York, Dec. 22.—There are a number of memorials in circulation here, directed to Congress, asking that the President be authorized to propose a mediation between Russia and France and England, in the hope of bringing to a close the present devastating war. The memorials have received a large number of most influential signatures, and the movement is received with favor by the press generally.

Frighful Ravages of Cholera in Italy.

New York, Dec. 27.—A letter has been received from Mr. Behn, our Consul at Messina, which states that the cholera is raging there with the greatest virulence, and gives a frightful picture of its ravages. It says that the population has been reduced one-half by death and emigration. Twenty thousand persons died between the 22d of August and the 10th of September.

Workmen Discharged.—The Norfolk Herald of the 20th states that nearly five hundred men have just been discharged from the Navy Yard at that place, comprising men from all the different mechanical departments and laborers. There are only some eight hundred men now left in the yard.

The Poor at Richmond.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch states that a Relief House has been opened in that city, and that on Thursday 152 poor persons, and on Friday as many more, were furnished with food.

Franchise.—We learn by the *Charlotte (N. C.) Whig* that on the night of the 11th ultimo an affray took place at the house of John Sharpe, in Providence settlement, between himself and two of his brothers, in which he was mortally stabbed. He lived but a few hours after the occurrence. The two brothers immediately made their escape, and up to the last advices had not been taken.

A Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train.—At Wilmington, N. C., on Friday night last, as the train on the Raleigh Railroad approached the depot, the brakes refused to operate, and the locomotive and tender pitched over into the river in ten feet water. Fortunately the coupling broke, or the whole train, filled with passengers, would have shared a similar fate. One man went over with the locomotive, but was saved. Mr. Quarles, the mail agent, sprang from the car and broke his arm.

Exports from Wisconsin.—The exports from Milwaukee alone this year, it is said, will reach the large sum of \$5,000,000. The aggregate exports of the State of Wisconsin, during the same period, will reach \$10,000,000.

Edmund Lafayette, the grandson of General Lafayette, and the only lineal descendant of the illustrious deceased, is now in Washington. He visited the two Houses of Congress, and on Wednesday was introduced to members and others. After making the tour of the South, he will return to France.

Cruel Conduct of a Step-Mother.—A man named C. Guilford, of Butler county, Ohio, lately married a second wife. Soon after, it is alleged, she commenced treating his three small children in a most brutal manner. A few days ago they were taken with sudden and violent illness. A physician was called, and the cause was attributed to arsenic. The mother was nowhere to be found, and in a few hours the youngest child, a little boy, was a corpse, but the other two were saved. Officers have gone in pursuit of the mother.

The Whigs and Democrats of Pittsburgh have united upon Mr. Voltz, the present mayor, for re-election, against the Know-Nothings.

A Daughter of the Regiment.—Recently, in a house to which some Cossacks had set fire, in the Crimea, was found in a room, and on the point of being suffocated with the smoke, a child of about eighteen months old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold cross suspended from its neck. The poor infant smiled upon the grenadiers, who removed and have adopted it until the family to whom it belongs shall be discovered. It is curious to see the grenadiers fondling the baby, and treating it with as much tenderness as it could receive from its mother.

The Queen of England has given great offence to the friends of the Sabbath by having the French band of the Guards play on Sunday afternoon at Windsor Castle.

Legs Against Walls.—At a skating match recently held at Madison, Wisconsin, a mile was run in one minute and fifty seconds, starting included. It is said to be the swiftest time on record, and is equal to ordinary railway express trains.

A Serious Affair.—On Tuesday last the ship *Chesboro*, of Boston, Capt. Ramsey, lately in New Orleans, was seized by order of the U. S. Collector at Baltimore, for a violation of the laws regulating the transportation of slaves from one State to another, in carrying a slave woman from New Orleans to Baltimore, without having entered and cleared the same at the N. O. Custom House. The penalty is, forfeiture of the vessel, and \$1,000 fine on the captain. Had the slave been landed at Baltimore, (which, however, was not the case,) the fine on the captain would have been \$10,000 instead of \$1,000, and imprisonment until these weapons are brought forth.

Telegraph to the Pacific.

Among the important subjects now before the House of Representatives may be mentioned the bill reported yesterday by Mr. FARLEY, from the Committee on Territories. It is the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from the Missouri or Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. The utility of such a work, if the price of transmission should not be too high, is self-evident, but the question whether it would be secure from Indian depredation or the malice of bad white men is a matter to be well considered. The difficulty of ascertaining a break in the wire is not one of the least, but human ingenuity at present is equal to almost anything.—*Nat. Int., Dec. 27.*

The Purchase of the Galapagos Islands—*Graphically the United States.*—The *Panama Herald* mentions the rumor, already reported by telegraph, by way of New Orleans, that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignty over the *Galapagos* group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars. The Herald adds:

In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars; but no doubt the matter will be immediately brought before Congress for its sanction, and the Galapagos may yet become United States territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guano, of good quality, have been discovered on the islands, which if true, will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money.

The Galapagos Islands, as is generally known, are situated about five or six hundred miles from the coast of America, and lie immediately under the equator. The archipelago consists of ten principal islands, of which five exceed the others in size—namely: Albemarle, Indefatigable, Clutham, Narborough, and James—the smaller ones are Barrington, Charles, Hood, Bindles, and Abington.

The climate is not excessively hot, as might be supposed from their position, nor does much rain fall, but the clouds hang low, and though the lower parts are sterile, at an elevation of a thousand feet and upwards, it possesses a tolerably luxuriant vegetation.

Mr. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., and three other Americans, and one Swiss, have dug a monster lump of gold in Calaveras county, California, weighing 1601 pounds, and valued at \$20,262. It has been sent on to New York. The San Joaquin Republican says of this "big lump":

"The length of this immense mass is about 15 inches, and its width from five and one-half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceptible is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period, has apparently been in a fused state."

The Gathering of Catholic Ecclesiastics at Rome.—A letter in the *Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*, dated Rome, Italy, Nov. 26th, referring to the gathering of cardinals, primates and bishops, of the Catholic church, in that city, says:

"The object of the extraordinary convocation is, as set forth in the call, to enable 'the Holy Father' to promulgate, in the most fitting manner, a 'decision upon the conception of the Very Holy Mother of God, the immaculate Virgin Mary,' so long mooted among the faithful."

The form of a Bill setting forth the grounds of the decision is undergoing the careful revision of this House of Bishops, and it will be in like manner discussed by the Cardinals. It will set forth that the Sovereign Pontiff has arrived at the decision, after a careful examination of the doctrines of the fathers of the councils, and of his predecessors, with the devout concurrence of the most eminent living counsellors of the church. It is to be proclaimed to the world on the 8th December—the fête of the Conception.

This convocation adjourned on the 2d ult. after having deliberated unanimously on the subject of the Immaculate Conception.

Col. Kinney's Expedition to Central America.—Col. W. L. Kinney's expedition for the colonization of Central America, and the establishment of a confederated republic in conjunction with the several States, there, is said to be nearly ready to start. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Post* says:

I am told by the colonel that he expects to sail with three hundred emigrants from the port of New York before the end of January. These men have all made their arrangements, as well as one thousand more from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and other cities, who go on their own responsibility and separately. The proposal is to pay those who enlist as soldiers and officers the same monthly compensation as they would receive in the service of the United States, the former also receiving a grant of 640 acres, and the latter 1,280. The non-fighting settlers, who are expected to support themselves, will have about 160 acres a man, if they emigrate within the first twelve months.

We have heard before mentioned that one of the Central American Ministers at Washington, Mr. Molina, has protested against the Kinney expedition as a scheme, looking upon, or taking possession of any land in what the Minister claims to be the territory of Costa Rica, without first obtaining the consent of that power. He intimates at the same time that his government is very liberal to colonists, and that if Col. Kinney want a perfect title, he had better "step to the Captain's office."

Foreign News.

The steamship *America* brings news that on the 2d of December a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, between Austria, France and England, of which it was said that the provisions were, first, that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish territories as war against herself; secondly, that Austria will augment her force in the Principalities so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations; thirdly, that on the demand of France and England, Austria will send 20,000 men to the Crimea; fourthly, that France and England guaranty that the territorial possessions of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished; the fifth provision is not known; the sixth is, that Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance; and the seventh is, that the treaty shall be operative, provided Russia shall not come to terms before January the 2d.

A letter from Count Nesselrode, the Russian Premier, is published, setting forth the terms on which the Czar will assent to peace. They are, that the Five Powers shall be a joint protectorate for the Christian population of Turkey, and over the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties; the free navigation of the Danube shall be conceded, and the revision of the treaty of 1841. As regards Prussia, it is stated that the King has determined to unite in the treaty with the allies above noticed, with a view to bring the war to a close. It is added, that his recent speech to the Chambers announced that the Prussian army shall be at once made ready for war. Most of the smaller States of Germany are doing the same; and in the Germanic Diet Austria insists that her north-eastern frontiers are sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops.

At Sebastopol there has been more fighting, in consequence of sorties from the garrison, but affairs remain unchanged. The French camp was attacked on the 14th of November, but the Russians were repulsed. The French troops in Greece have been ordered to the Crimea. The allied army is to be increased by the addition of 36,000 French.

Cornelius Darragh, one of the most eloquent and distinguished lawyers and politicians in Western Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Pittsburgh on Friday morning, after an illness of only a few days. He has served with marked ability in the State Senate of Pennsylvania, in the United States House of Representatives, and as Attorney General of this State, to which post he was appointed by Governor Johnston. He was an ardent Whig, but has always been popular in Pittsburgh with all classes of people.

A Lull of Convicts and Paupers.—The ship *Rochembeau*, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Belgium, with twelve convicts and one hundred and fifty-two paupers, sent over by the Belgian government. The convicts were arrested before landing, and sent to prison to await conveyance back.

"Kirkum."—If there is one man in the United States whose sincerity in opposition to Catholicism is unquestioned and unquestionable, it is Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, of New Jersey, whose articles signed "Kirkum" have earned a world-wide reputation. When such a man, therefore, takes ground against the Know Nothings, his position challenges attention and respect. In a late work entitled "Purish and other Penellings," he puts himself in decided antagonism to that secret organization.

Distress in Newark, N. J.—The *Newark Daily Advertiser* says that never since the revival of trade in 1843 has there been such a cessation of activity in that city. Some 3,000 operatives are out of employ. These constitute nearly one-third of the working population.

A Chance for some Money-losing Adventurer.—A young widow with \$80,000, in New York, advertises for a husband. Height not to be over five feet ten inches. Nothing is said about the breadth; so we presume a Daniel Lambert proportion will not be objectionable. Will our modest young men in search of wives "with the power" make a note of it?

On Friday afternoon week, a thrilling scene occurred on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, in consequence of six persons breaking through the ice and getting into the water. The party consisted of five males and one female, among the former being Col. Fitzgerald, of the City, and his son, Mr. A. Harvey, a member of the Skating Club, gallantly plunged in and succeeded in supporting her until she could be rescued from the perilous situation. Mr. Geo. Paul threw his reel to Col. Fitzgerald, and he was also soon relieved, bringing his son with him. The rest of the party were soon extricated, amid the plaudits of an immense concourse of anxious spectators.

The Proposed Search for Dr. Kane.—It is supposed that a son of Judge Kane, who on Tuesday last reached his majority, will offer his services to the President to go in search of his father at Acadia. Commander Fanning tender his services in any capacity the Secretary of the Navy may please to designate. Lieut. Griffin, who commanded the *Ree* in the first expedition, also offers his services,

Harrison—Franklin B. Hoisington,
 Marion, John Wenzel, Henry Meade,
 John
 Munster—Josce Clapsaddle, Watson
 Henry Renner,
 Liberty—Jacob Shover,
 Terrene—Solomon Rautzahn,
 Franklin—Jacob Loefer, John Hartman,
 "Misses Raffert-Pencer,
 Germany—Daniel Cronso,
 Hastings—James Harris, John D.
 James Townsend,
 Cumberland—Jacob Renner,
 Plymouth—M. McLaughry,
 Butler—Charles S. Wright,
 Dec. 18, 1934.

MARION RANGERS—You are
 invited to a parade at the public House of
 Representatives in Muncie, on